ALL WORK AND NO PLAY. present, and that the adjournment will be re- establishment of a cemetery or two may be ex-

A BUSY DAY IN THE STATE LEGIS-

The Arms Investigation Squelched-Batch of Incorporation Bills Pushed Forward-Killing off the Notary Bill and the Ten-Hour Law-A Two Days' Holiday for the Weary Workers.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, January 17. In the Senate to-day, Hayne introduced a bill to repeal so much of the Blue Ridge act as requires the levy of an annual tax for the redemption of the scrip. White, colored gave notice of a bill to establish a night school at each county seat. Nash introduced a bill to incorporate the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society. Jervey introduced bills to require county coroners to offer rewards in capital cases; also, to charter the State Pharmaceutical Association. The bill to regulate the appointment and salary of trial justices in the City of Charleston was read a second time. The bill to incorporate the Town of Nichols; the bill to repeal an act to revise and simplify the rules and practice in the State courts; the bill authorizing the opening of a public road from Hunter's to McCaslan's, in Abbeville County, and the bill to change the neme of Macauly J. White to James Macauly, were referred to committees. The resolution to investigate the purchase of arms from the Roberts Arms Company was laid on the table. The Senate then adjourned to

In the House, Lilly introduced a bill to pay sheriffs an annual salary of two thousand dollars, instead of fees, except in Charleston and Richland. Miller introduced a bill to provide for the registration of births, deaths and marriages. The bill to amend the act to incorporate certain fire companies of Charleston; the bill to incorporate Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, of Camden; the bill to amend the charter of Greenville; the bill to authorize a tax for repairing Hoge School, in Newberry County; the bill to incorporate the Alken Real Estate Company; the bill to incorporate the Draymen's Benevolent Institution; the bill to incorporate the Union Mariner's Chapel, of Charleston: the bill to incorporate Mount Zion Cemetery Company, of Kingstree; the bill to incorporate Clinton Presbyterian Church in Laurens; the bill to incorporate Cross Roads Baptist Church in Pickens; the bill to incorporate Congruity Church in Sumter; the bill to incorporate Harmony Circle, of Charleston; the bill to incorporate New Hope Methodist Church, of Clarendon; the bill to incorporate Williamston Female College; the bill to renew the charter of St. Matthew's Church, Orangeburg; the bill to incorporate the Refuigent Soclety, of Columbia; the bill to incorporate Canaan Church in Beaufort; the bill to incorporate the New Prospect Baptist Church in Spartanburg; the bill to incorporate the Huspah Baptist Church in Beaufort; the bill to incorporate the Union Assembly Society of Charleston; the bill to incorporate the Columbia Baptist Church of Greenville; the bill to repeal the charter of Rantowle's Bridge; the bill to incorporate the Lexington and Congaree Jockey Club; the bill to incorporate the People's Loau and Real Estate Company of Charleston; the bill to amend the act renewing and amending the charters of towns and villages; the bill to incorporate the village of Fort Mills, in York; the bill to incorporate the town of Hodges, in Abbeville; the bill to incorporate the Florence Educational Association, were read a second

The enacting clauses of the following bills were stricken out: The bill to amend the act for the preservation of useful animals; the bill to amend the act to better pretect holders of insurance policies; the bill requiring a bond from county commissioners; the bill to amend the act defining the duty of county treasurers; the bill to incorporate the National Zouaves of Charleston; the bill limiting the hours of labor in manufacturing or mechanical establishments; the bill to regulate the appointment of notaries public (the four notaries bill) in Charleston; the bill to amend Section 16, Chapter 86, of the Code; the bill to repeal Section 13, Chapter 28, of the General Statutes; the bill to repeal the act establishing an inferior court in Charleston, and a bill to incorporate the State Auxiliary Joint Stock

The following bills passed and were ordered to be sent to the Senate: The joint resolution to pay for furnishing the House; the bill to fix the salary of certain officers; the bill to amend the act to provide for a new Richland courthouse; the bill to amend the law in relation to sales-day in Beaufort County; the bil to incorporate the Second Coosawhatchie Church; the bill to incorporate Congruity Caurch in Sumter. The House then adjourned to Monday.

In executive session the Senate confirmed the following neminations of trial justices: C. J. Pride, for York; W. W. Woodin, for Oconee; Thomas Alston and Stephen Maloney, for Charleston; William Jeffreys, W. M. Ray and G. D. Goings, for Union; William Irwin, for Spartanburg; S. H. Pressley, for Darlington; M. B. Moses and C. H. Hard, for Sumter; G. W. March, for Anderson; J. J. Goodwin, for Bichland, and W. W. Williams, for Beaufort. C. McGucken was confirmed as jury commis-Bioner for Union.

ANOTHER AVALANCHE OF BILLS.

No Prospect of an Early Adjournment An Ambitious Railroad Project-Miscellaneous Legislative Proceedings. [PROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, January 16. The members of both houses of the General Assembly continue to come to each day's session of their respective bodies laden down with all sorts of legislative propositions, ranging in importance from a bill to incorporate some backwoods debating society up to a measure to secure the financial regeneration of the State and place it forever beyond the reach of trouble. It is of course very easy to introduce all these propositions, and it does seem to afford a great deal of amusement to the mombers of the lower House especially to spend weary bours in frivolous debates thereupon, but it affords but a poor prospect for a speedy adjournment of the Legislature and it is very far from being so funny for the taxpayers as it appears to be for the members. The calendar of the House is now getting to be quite a bulky pamphlet, containing several pages of titles of bills awaiting their turn for consideration, and as there is an average of at consideration, and as there is an average of at least three bills introduced each day to one that is finally disposed of, it is difficult to see when the sersion will end, and it may be said to be reasonably certain that it will be prolonged another month at least. A proposition is to be made in a day or two, by some of the senators, to adjourn sine die on the 31st inst., but it is extremely doubtful if this prove successful in either house, and even if the resolution should be adopted, it is probable that the 31st instant will find the legislative business in just about the same position as at

A BIG RAILROAD SCHEME.

One of the most ambitious projects that has ever been presented to the reconstructed Legislature of South Carolina was introduced in the House a day or two ago by Representa-tive Hurley, or rather it was not introduced at all, but was quietly handed to the clerk to be entered on the journal, and then sent to the railroad committee, the apparent object of this knowledge of the scheme by the newspaper correspondents until it was so far advanced as not to be injured by publicity. It is entitled a bill to authorize the construction of the New York, Norfolk and Charleston Railway, and while it does not seek to incorporate the sale company in this State, it proposes to confer upon the corporation, which is said to have been chartered in North Carolina, some of the been chartered in North Carolina, some of the most remarkable rights and privileges that have ever been proposed. It indicates a lofty disregard of the provisions of the general railroad law, and ignores altogether the usual formula for obtaining possession of lands for the use of the road, and it provides instead of all this simply that the company shall "occupy" so much land as they may deem to be necessary for their purposes. There is no provision for the assessment of the price of such land, nor for the payment to the present owners for the land which is to be taken, and, indeed, it does not appear certain that any payment at all is contemplated, the idea apparently being that the company shall take possesion of such lands as it needs, and then leave the owners and the State to settle it between themselves as to the payment therefor. The bill is being engineered by a blonde young gentleman from Philadelphia, who discourses patriotically upon the benefits which are to accrue to Charleston and the State from the building of lionaires for the sole purpose of conferring a blessing upon the State of South Carolina and the City of Charleston, and it is said that he has a trunk full of money, which he is ready to donate to the memoers of the Legislature in the furtherance of this patriolic and philanthropic measure. The full text of the bill,

which is quite a curlosity of legislative litera which is quite a curlosity of legislative literature, is as follows:
AN AGT to authorize the Construction of the New
York, Norfolk and Charleston Railway.
Whereas, the General Assembly of North Carolina, by act ratified the 18th day of De ember,
1872, did incorporate the New York, Norfolk and
Charleston Railway Company, with the object
and for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a railway commencing at the City of New
York and extending southward to the City of
Charleston, S. C.; therefore,

York and extending southward to the Cry of Charleston, S. Cr.; therefore,

Be it enacted &c., That the said New York, Norfolk and Charleston kailway Company be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to construct and maintain a line of railway, beginning at the line of the State of North Carolita and ex ending southward to the City of Charleston, S. C., and for the purposes thereof the said New York, Norfolk and Charleston Railway Company shall have the 12th to occupy so much land iew York, Norfolk and charles so much any shall have the right to occupy so much any shall have the right to occupy so much tional land as may be necessary for the erection of depot, stations, engine-houses, sidings, and all other surpos a that risy be necessary in the construction and maintenance of the said rati-SEC. 2. That the said New York, Norfolk and

Charleston Railway Company shall have corporate powers and be a body corporate and politic in law, under the name, style and title of the New York, Norfolk and Charleston Railway Com-

pany.
SEC. 3. That the said New York, Norfolk and
Oharleston Railway Company shall or may transport passengers, freight and merchandise along
the line of said railway upon such terms and conditions as may be determined on by the board of dir cturs thereof.

SEC. 4. That the officers of the said New York

Norfolk and Charleston Railway Company may open books for subscriptions to the capital stock of sald company, and it may and shall be lawfol for any inco-porated city, town or county, by the commissioners thereof, to subscribe to the capital stock of sall-owners.

tal stock of said company.

This bill is now in the possession of the House committee on railroads, where, it is pretty safe to say, it will remain unless some weighty reasons, and several thousand of them, are adduced

THE PINANCIAL AGENCY.

The members of the present General Assembly The members of the present deneral Assembly appear to have fully made up their minds that the financial agent of the state in the City of New York is an expensive and ornamental appendage to the State machinery which must be gotten rid of, and various measures to accomplish this result have been proposed during the prise this result have been proposed during the present session. Another proposition was made in the Honee to-day which seeks to deprive him of one of his functions which has been among the principal causes of the present financial embarkasments of the State. The bill was introduced by Representative Bosemon, and proposed.

barrassments of the State. The out was introduced by Representative Sosemon, and proposes
to repeal the act which authorizes the financial
agent to hypothecate bonds of the State of South
Carolina as collateral security for loans. This is a
sensible proposition which, if adopted about two
years ago, would have saved some millions of
dollars. It appears now to be like locating the
stable doors after the loss of the horse, but it is
probably introduced on the principle that a
measure of reform is better late than never.
Senator Whittemore also inaugurated a crusade against the financial agent to day by the introduction of the following bill, which proposes
to bring that official to an account of his financial
atewardship under the dire punalties of the law:
Whereas, the financial b and of this State were
by an act entitled an act relating to the financial
agent of this State, approved March 13, 1872, authorized and required to settle and adjust forthwith the claims, demands and accounts of the
financial agent of the State, and receive from him
any balance or property or effects belonging to manucial agent of the State, and receive from him any balance or property or effects belonging to the State, and render a statement of the settle-ment with the financial agent to the comptroller-general of the State thirty days prior to the meet-ing of the next General assembly; and whereas, no such statement of settlement has been made, therefore

Be it enacted, &c., Thai the State reasurer be, and he is her. by, authorized and directed to commence such proceedings immediately upon the passage of this act against H. H. Kimpton, financial agent of the State of South Carolina, in the City of New York, as shall secure in the most speedy manner an adjustment of all lawful claims and demands which he may hold against the State of South Carolina, as well as the recovery of ore t enacted, &c., That the State treasurer be, all property or effects belonging to the State of South Carolina, now in or which may hereister come into the possession of the said financial agent, or any part thereof.

AN ADDITIONAL FLOUR INSPECTOR. Representative Levy this morning introduced

Representative Levy has morning introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of another four inspector in the Oity of Onarleston, of which the following is the text:

"That on and after the passage of this act, the power of appointing a fi-ur inspector for the Oity of Charleston be, and the same is hereby, visited in the Chamber of Commerce of the Oity of Observer.

hat said Chamber of Commerce shall have ". Hat said Cusmoer of Commerce shall have the power, and they are hereby authorized, to ap-point an additional flour inspector for said city. "That said additional flour inspectors all hid office during the pleasure of said Chamber of Commerce, subject to such rules and regulations as may be fixed by them."

A REVISION OF THE TAX LAW.

Representative Hurley, to-day, offered a joint esolution, which proposes the appointment of a committee of citizens to make a thorough revis-on of the existing laws for the assessment and axation of property, as follows:
Whereas, the interests of the people of this

Whereas, the interests of the people of this State require a method of taxation at once equitable, effective and free from unnecessary oppression, one which wid yield the requisite revenue, while bubjecting them as little as possible to inquisitorial vexation, and which will be at tended with the least exp n=6 for official services, and afford the the fewest temptations for frand, concealment or evasion; and as the people of this State are, in many cases, ignorant of the laws governing taxation and their rights thereof, and the MSSYSBOTS and the difference between real and personal property; and whereas the subject depersonal property; and whereas the subject de mands at the hands of the General Assembly safe just and equitable laws governing the raising of

evenue; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Repesentatives, now met and sitting in General Asembly, and by the authority of the same:
SECTION 1. That the Governor is hereby author

SECTION 1. That the overhor is hereby authorized to designate and appoint three suitable persons to revise the laws for the assessment and collection of taxes, and whose duty 1, shall be to report to the next General Assemb y within ten days after the commencement of the session. MORE HOSPITALS WANTED.

The representatives from Charleston County ap The representatives from chartesion county appear recently to have get excited on the subject of hospitals. A bill was introduced yesterday to provide 'or the establishment of a hospital in St. James Goose Oriek, and now there are two more propositions of the same kind—one for a hospital on Wadmalaw Island, and the other for a similar than the content of St. Thomas and institution to ador the Parish of St. Thomas and St. Dennis. These preparations for the care of the sick and wounded, taken in connection with the large number of bills for the incorporation of col large number of bills for the incorporation of col-ored milivia com, anles on the sea islands might seem to indicate preparations for war; but at all everts, if all the companies for which charters are now pending succeed in organizing and in getting equipped with gans and ammunition, the prospect is that a few more hospitals will be nec-essary, and in a few days more a bill for the CARRYING DEADLY WEAPONS.

Charleston

The following bill was introduced this morning by Representative Moore, and referred to the judi-

by Representative Moore, and reterred to the just cleary committee:

Be tt enacted, &c., That whoever after the passage of this act goes armed with or has about his person a dirk, dagger, pistol, slung shot or metallic knuckles (without reasonable cause to fear an assault or other injury or violence to his person or family or property.) shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and up.n.onvicton thereof shall be punished by fine of not less than one hundred collars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not less than thrity days nor more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the judge. THE DELINQUENT TAX BALBS.

THE DELINQUENT TAX SALES.

Senator Whitemore, this morning, introduced a bill to provide for purchasers of land, sold for non-payment of taxes to be put into possession of the same, which provides that whenever lands are sold on account of the non-payment of taxes, the purchaser thereof shall have the right to take immediate possession of the same, and makes it the out of the sheriff of the county where such lands are situated to eject the former possessors if unlawfully holding over, and to put the particular shall not satement in writing, under oath, of the ground of such claim, in that case the said sheriff shall not exercise the summary powers conferred in this act, but shall leave the parties to their remeds at law. The bill also provides that in cases of tenants holding under leases they shall not be ejected until the expiration of their leases unless they refuse to attorn to said purchasers. GERRYMANDERING PROJECTS.

The House to-day put an effectual quletus upon the proposition to create a new county out of portions of Beaufort County by striking out the enactine clause of the bill. There is now a plan on foot which, it is said, will soon be intro-luced in the House by Representative Thomas, of Colle on, to carve out a new county out of portions of Charleston and Colleton Counties. The proposition i., it is said, to include in the new county the Parlsh of Nt. James Goosecreek, which is of Oraries on and content country suppose sition i. It is said, to include in the new county the Parish of St. James Goosecreek, which is now a portion of Charleston County, and the Parishes of St. Paul's and St. George Dorchester belonging to Colleton, and to establish the county sust at Summerville. There are one or two other plans on foot for creating more counties, and, of course more county offices, which appears to be the principal object in each cas, and it is rumored that a project is soon to be attempted to enlarge the boundaries of the City of Charleston so as to reinforce the Radical Voling population of the city with a sufficient number of the Radical ruralists in the country parisher to secure the success of the party in the municipal campaign of next summer. campaign of next summer.

THE ABOLITION OF COUNTY AUDITORS. The present Legislature does not app ar par-cu arly disposed to carry out the pledges of the Republican party during the last campagn in re-gard to the abolition of unnecessary offices. It has been supposed that if anything was to be lone in this direction one of the first offices to be has been supposed that it anything was to be done in this direction one of the first offices to be done away with would be that of county and tor, and a number of bills looking to the abolition of this office have been introduced, but they all geem doomed to failure. The enacting clause was stricken out of a bill of this kind in the House a few days ago, and to day the senate committee on county offices and officers reported adversely upon another bill which sought to abolish the office of county auditor, and to confer the duties of the office upon the sheriff, of the respective counties of the state. The same committee reported unfavorably upon the bill to make the office of county treasurer elective by the voters of the several counties in the State, and it is probable that both of these measures will be rejected by the Assembly.

THE LAND COMMISSION SWINDLES received the debag to possible the state by lassiaments therefor but it now appears, after the lands, that although warranty deeds have been given to be state has already fully bands to the State has already fully bands to the State has already fully bands to the State has been given to the State has proported the lands of the state has now been parcelled out and attied upon by sundry persons who are paying the State by lassiaments therefor; but it now appears, after the lapse o. some years since the purchase of the lands, that although warranty deeds have been given to the State for the lands, free of all incumbrance, there are mortzages hanging to \$2500 and the other for \$2000. The parties who sold the lands to the State are John Lunney and R. J. Donaldson, the latter appearing to have received the ilon's share of the pinu'er. Now Mr. Whittemore asis for an appropriation of \$4500 to pay off these two mortgages, notwithstanding that the State has already fully paid for the lands, and he supported the proposition in a long speech, in which he dwelt particularly upon the oligation which resulted upon the state to secure the poor settlers in their posses sion of houses which they have purchased in good faith. Senator Dunn proposed to reduce the appropriation to \$2500, so as to pay off only the mortgage upon the tract which has been settled upon. He admitted that the State had been swindled in the transaction, but he could not see the propriety of dent the transaction, but he could not see the propriety of the state or the proper to the proper to the transaction, but he could not see the propriety of the transaction, but he could not see the propriety of the proper to the proper to the proper to the transaction, but he could not see the propriety of the proper to the posses to the other of the proper to the posses to the proper to the posses to the other of the proper to the posses to the proper to the proper to the posses to the p eccived an airing in the Senate to-day, in the dent that the State had been swindled in the transaction, but he could not see the propriety of submitting to the swindle in the case of the other traction which there were no poor settlers whose claims demanded con ideration. He also proposed the following amendment to the resolution: posed the ioliowing amendment to the resolution:
"that the attorney-general us, and he is hereby, instructed to proceed, civily and criminally, against John Lunney and R. J. D. madson, in the matter of their connection with the swindle against the State in the sale to the land commission of the Wilds and Buck Swamp lands in the County of Darington."

This elicited a fresh dehate, which was continued at some length until, flasily, the whole matter was postponed and made the special order for Monday, the 27th instant.

CHABLESTON COUNTY FINANCES.

The proposition to appoint a special committee to investigate the financial affairs of Charleston County was the subject of another long debate in the H-une to-day. The opinion appeared to prevail among the members that the finances of Charleston, like those of most of the countles, were decidedly in need of scrutiny and ventilation, but that their former experience of investigating committees taught them that but little was to be expected from the labors of such bodies, except a bg bill of expense to the State, and the resolution was finally defeated by the adoption of a substitute offered by Representative Bosemon. The substitute, which is in the shape of a joint resolution, and will therefore have to go through the formula of three readings in each house, provides that the judge of the First Circuit shall appoint a commission consisting of five capable and disinterested taxpayers to make a full investigation of the financial affairs of the county, and report upon the same at the next term of the Court of General Sessions. CHABLESTON COUNTY FINANCES

NOTICES OF BILLS. A large number of notices of bills were given o-day of which the following are the most importo-day of which the following are the most impor-tant: By Senator Jervey: A bill requiring county cor-

By Senator Jervey: A bill requiring county cor-oners to ofer rewards in capital cases. By senator Nash: Bill to incorporate the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Soci ty; joint resolution relating to claims against the State held by the Carolina National Bank, of Co-

lumbia, S. C.

By Representative Grant: A bill requiring the managers of all municipal elections, for the City of Charleston, to publish the result of such election, and declare the names of the candidates tion, and declare the names of the candidate elected, and making such declaration final.

By Representative Orews: A bill to repeal all laws rel tive to fences in this State; a bill to prevent the placing any further obstruction to navigation in either the Broad or Congaree Rivers, at any point south of Geiger's Mill; a bill to incorporate a General Transportation and Insurance Company.

By Representative Allman: A bill to provide for a sistem of labor for wages in the State of South Oarolina.

darolina.

By Representative Lilly; A bill to give a salary, in lieu of fees, to the sheriif of each county, except Charleston and Richland Counties.

By Representative McLaurin: A bill for the protection of sheep, by imposing an additional tax on dogs.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

-The floods at Philadelphia are subsiding, and the danger of serious damage is over.

—R. C. Cox, a brakesman, was killed at Alexandria, Va., yesterday.

—It is rumored in Versailles that the Legitimists and Orieanists have formed an alliance.

—The Arkansas State Legislature have had another ineffectual senatorial ballot.

—J. H. Estill, of the Savannah News, was elected Georgia State printer to-day.

—The horse disease has reached Cheyenne,

where many of the government horses are af

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, January 17. The following is the comparative cotion statement for the week ending January 17, 1873:

Receipts at all ports for the week .. 134.671 Total rect's for the year to date. 1,97,382 
Exports for the week . 94 428 
Total recelpis for the year . 905 816 
Stock at all U. S. p. rts . 518.225 
Stock at interior towns 96,7.2 
Stock at Liverpool . 519,000 
American affoat for Great Bri. 

THE CITY LICENSE LAW. IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE CHAM

BER OF COMMERCE. Appointment of an Influential Committee to Confer with the City

A large and influential meeting of this body

Council.

was held vesterday at two o'clock P. M. The meeting being called to order, President S. Y Tupper stated that this was a special meeting of the Chamber, called at the request of a number of members, in the manner and form prescribed by the rules. The meeting, he be lieved, was in sympathy with the wishes and interests of many merchants, who regarded the recent license laws enacted by the city authorities as unjust, discriminating and unconstitutional. The Chamber was looked upon as the special guardian of the trade and commerce of Charleston, and if it was considered that these great interests were jeopardized by unjust legislation or taxation. it became this body to speak, not with a timid voice, but in firm though respectful tones against the injustice attempted. He invited the members present to discuss in a proper spirit the subject matter that would be brought before them, in order that the true sentiment of the business community might

At the conclusion of Captain Tupper's re-At the conclusion of Captain Tupper's fe-marks, Colonel Zimmerman Davis offered the following preample and resolutions: Whereas, the ordinance ratified by the City Council on the 10th day of January, 1873, en-titled an ordinance to regulate licenses for 1873, appears to be open to grave objections both to the general principle involved and as to he details of its provisions; and whereas, the

20th day of January is the last day allowed for compliance with the ordinance; and whereas, it is due to these affected by this orlinance that more time be allowed for an extions and amendments as may, upon m full and public discussion, appear right and expedient; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st. That an executive committee
of — gentlemen be appointed to confer
with the city authorities and obtain from

them at once an extension of the time for taking out licenses.

2d. That the same committee be authorized and directed to examine the aforesaid ordi-nance with a view to determine whether or

no it conflicts with the commercial interests of the community, and it it does, in what repects, and to what extent such conflict may be avoided by a modification of the ordinance. 3d. That the same committee be authorized and directed to confer with the city authori-ties from time to time, and as often as necessary, in order that harmony and good feelin may be preserved, and in case the ordinance aforesaid be found to be wholly or in part in conflict with the rublic good, that represen-tation thereof be made by the committee to he city authorities in whatever manner they may think best, and that the said committee if so invited by the city authorities, be as horized to co-operate in revising and amend

ag the same.

4th. That in order to give to the represer tations of the said committee proper weight and authority all persons now present and assenting be requested to sign this paper, and all other citizens interested may be by the committee invited to sign and become retrieve the scion berein prescribed. parties to the action herein prescribed.

5th. That the said executive committee b

ppointed by the chairman of this meeting and that the committee, when appointed, may organize by the election of its own chairman, and may appoint such sub-commit-

the vote was taken the Chamber would con sider the importance of representing each and every interest upon the proposed committee. He did not object to the preamble and resolutions, but he objected to the principle involved in their adoption. He held that the Chamber of Commerce had no right to interfere with the functions of the city gov ernment. The gentlemen who composed the City Council were honest and intelligent citi zens. They had framed the license bill with a view to relieving the burden of taxation upon real estate. If the Chamber protested against the license law, the next thing that would follow would be a movement of the real estate owners against further taxation. If the city got no taxes from any other source than real estate, the result would be that real estate would depre-ciate in value. He admitted that there were some inadequacies in the license law with regard to brokers, but he had no doubt that Council would remedy them in some way; probably by allowing returns to be made quarterly. He would call the attention of the Chamber to the fact, that the real estate owners were the most aggrieved class. There was not one piece of real estate in the city but was assessed at one-third more than the price it would bring if offered for sale. The factors complained of the license law more factors complained of the license law more than any other class, but he did not see that they had any cause to do so. The question was, what class should pay the taxes. The license law was an attempt at distributing the taxes equally among all classes, and he there-fore thought it should not be opposed. The City Council might have done wrong in pass-ing the law, but ne did not think it wise to denounce that law as unconstitutional. Colonel Davis said that the preamble did

of denounce the law as unconstitutional, and ne read it over in confirmation of his position.

Mr. Cameron said he was under the impression, when he spoke, that the word "unconstitutional" was contained in the preamble, and was glad to find that it was not. He did not object to the adontion of the resolutions. not object to the adoption of the resolutions, provided that all the interests of the city

were represented on the committee they pro-posed to appoint.

Captain Tupper said it was necessary to decide how many members the committee should consist of, and asked that some gentleman would make a motion on the subject.

Mr. Wm. Thayer moved that the committee

be made to consist of twenty-five members.

Mr. Cameron thought that four was a better number.

Colonel Davis thought it would be better to

eave the number to the discretion of the Captain Tupper said he preferred that the

number should be designated by the Chamber.
Mr. Thayer said he had proposed twentyfive as he thought all interests could not be nve as he thought air interests could not be well enough represented in a smaller number.

Captain B. G. Pinckney thought that if the committee consisted of twenty-five members it would never have a meeting. He therefore proposed seven as a better number, and a mo-

proposed seven as a better number, and a mo-tion to that effect was adopted.

Captain G. H. Waiter approved of the word-ing or the preamble and resolutions, but he wished to know what the Chamber proposed to do in case Council refused to extend the time for paying the licenses. If Council should refuse the action of the Chamber would be good for patibles good for nothing. Col. Wm. L. Trenholm said he heped Coun

cil would not decline to consider the sugges-tions of the Chamber. If it did it would pro tions of the Chamber. If it did it would provoke the very thing which the Chamber was trying to avoid—a test of the legality of the license law. He had pald much attention to the subject, and he was convinced that a very strong opposition to the law existed among the influential classes. He favored a supplementary resolution instructing the committee to give notice, through the daily papers, if Council refused to entertain favorably the propositions of the Chamber.

Mr. Cameron thought that a large part of the community favored the license law.

he community lavored the license law. Mr. E. H. Frost thought that the Chamber had no right to meddle with the affairs of Coun cil, and was very doubtful whether Council would consider the proposition to extend the

Mr. Cameron was very glad to have some one to support him, and moved to lay the preamble and resolutions upon the table. Colonel Trenholm said that such a motion was not debatable; but he hoped the mover would allow him a lew minutes' indulgence. Mr. Cameron having consented, Colonel Trenholm spoke as follows:

Mr. President—What has been said in oppo-

Mr. President—what has been said in oppo-sition to the adoption of the preamble and resolutions seems to proceed from a miscon-

recognize the fact that the ordinance has excited opposition, and they propose, in temperate and respectful language, to obtain time to consider the grounds of this opposition. It has been said that such action is beyond the province of this Chamber, but I find in rule 1, section 2, that among the objects of the society are mentioned the following: "To watch

ty are mentioned the following: "To watch over and protect the interests of the trading community of Charleston," and "to assemble a general meeting of the merchants and trades in the City of Charleston on all emergencies wherein their rights or interests may be affected." Now, upon this supposition that there are

objections to the license ordinance in its pros-ent form, what body can take action more ap-propriately than the Chamber of Commerce? And if action is to be taken at all, what effecive action can be more conservative and considerate than that proposed? Assuming therefore, sir, that we are properly convened for the discussion of this important matter, and having very earnest convictions upon the subject. I venture to suggest the grounds upon which I differ from my friend opposite as to the effect upon the material interests of the city of the system of licenses as embodied in this ordinance.

to reach large and wealthy classes who have not hitherto borne their fair share of the pubns. If there are such classes, or indeed any persons, who now escape a just and fair contribution, by all means let them be reached; no good citizen will desire to escape his share of taxation, and none should be suf-fered to escape it. Now, Mr. President, whatclauses of this ordinance really accomplish that desirable end should be retained and enforced, but, sir, there are clauses which none can pretend to sustain on this ground But, sir, my opposition to the ordinance is

not because it taxes factors; or lawyers, or any other class, but because it discriminates against small dealers in favor of large firms. The factor who sells one thousand bales of cotton or less must take out a license for fifty dollars; the factor who sells twenty thousand bales pays but twenty-five dollars per one thousand bales, on all but the first thousand.

Is that just or wise?
All bankers pay alike one hundred dollars—so do all brokers—is that not a discrimination against houses of small means, and those beginning or desiring to begin business? Is it a wise policy to oblige every young and enter-prising man, who detires to set up in busi-ness on his own account, to add the cost of a license to his other expenses and risks? Sir, the great majority of the members of this chamber can pay their license tees and not feel it, perhaps; but, as a mercantile body, we are bound to consider the interests of the com-munity as a whole. We are by our constitution required to do so, and our chief care should be to encourage and foster the growth of young and enterprising houses. It is population, sir, that makes a city; houses and riches are good in their way, but look at de-cayed Venice and see what becomes of a city whose population is not supported by a grow-ing commerce or by manufactures.

Yet this system of licenses is directly re-

pressive of population, and I challenge any advocate of the ordinance to show that this is ordinance to show that this is

Again, sir, sanction the principle at the bot-tom of this law, and we commit ourselves to sustaining the most partial, inquisitorial and oppressive mode of taxation ever devised by the worst governments of Europe. worst governments of Europe.

the worst governments of Europe.
In conclusion, Mr. President, I beg to say to
my friend opposite that I heartily agree with
him as to the necessity of doing something to
benefit real estate, and for this reason I oppose everything which, in my opinion, tends to repress the growth of our population, and our manufactures and our commerce. With more business and more population, real es-tate must improve, and hence, in behalf of the real estate owners, for whom such elo-quent appeals are made, I hope our committee will succeed in having this license law funda-

mentally modified.

The vote was then taken on the motion to table, and resulted in an overwhelming re-

Mr. George B. Walker objected to the passage of the resolutions on the ground that if the Chamber admitted the right of Council to mosify the license law, it would, at the same make that law. The city government had no right to make the law, because the State, from which it received such authority, had practi-cally whitdrawn that authority by repealing its own law. The principal upon which the cense law was made had been already fit-The resolutions were then almost unani-

mously adopted without alteration.

Mesers. McMillan King, J. Seabrook Wells Chamber, after which the meeting adjourned.
The following gentlemen were appointed by Captain Tupper, in the course of the afternoon, to serve on the committee: Colonel Zimmerman Davis, Wm. Ravenel, George S. Cameron, B. Galllard Pinckney, George W. Williams, Cleland K. Huger, Wm. L. Tren-

POOR LOUISIANA.

Gleams of Hope from Washington. NEW ORLEANS, January 17.

Another ballot of the People's Legislature as been theid. Warmoth received thirty has been theld. votes—no choice.

WASHINGTON, January 17. It is understood that the senate committee on privileges and elections intend to probe the Louisianz election matters to the bottom.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

—Governor Moses has accepted the resignation of trial justice Rainey of Georgetown.

—In Laurens County twenty eight thousand dollars of taxes were collected in eight days.

—The State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry adjourned on the 16th.

—There are thirteen papers published in Columbia.

-Hon. Lewis M. Ayer has accepted the call to the pastorage of the Anderson Baptist Church.

—Up to the 14th instant thirteen thousand dollars in taxes had been paid in Horry

-On the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad there is at present a daily train for mails and passengers, and a tri weekly train for freight.

—The county treasurer of Greenville has paid the interest on the Air-Line Railroad

-The appointment of Mr. O. Witter as postmaster at Camden gives much satisfaction to

There are a few cases of pneumonia and diptheria in Columbia, but the general health

is excellent.

—There are now on hand in Beaufort four hundred and thirty-six bales of sea island otton.

The Spartanburg and Union Railroad is advertised for sale by the sheriff of Union

County.

—Mr. William H. Dial who has resided in Columbia for more than forty years, died in that city on Wednesday night last, aged seven-

ty years.

The disagreeable oder of the gas in Columbia is attributed to an inferior quality of coal which the company admit was foisted —Mr. Zichariah Power raised last year, on his farm near Walhalia, three thousand eight hundred pounds of seed cotton on one and a

Horry County will on next sales-day let out at public outcry the bridge across Knogston Lake and that across rocastee Creek and Swamp. —At Oenwayboro, Horry County, there was such a rush at the county treasurer's office one day last week that two colored men, each of whom desired to get first in the line, engaged

in a lively purilistic encounter.

—The dwelling house of Mr. B. F. Reynolds, of Greenwood, was destroyed by fire on the 10th instant and was not insured; and the ginhouse of Mr. W. A. Clay, of Calhoun's Mills, was destroyed on the same night. The latter fire is thought to be the work of an incendiary. —A residence on Laurens street, in Camden, the property of Mrs. Robert Latta, and occupied at the time by Mr. James Jones and family, was destroyed by fire on the 10th instant. As the house was not insured Mrs. Latta's loss is total, but Mr. Jones succeeded

in saving almost all of his furniture and effects.

-William Bennett, a colored man, who has South Carolina and Georgia, and who escaped two years ago from the Georgia penitentiary, and has since been captured several times ception of their character. They take no ground against the ordinance, and express no opposition to the city authorities; they merely

## FOREIGN TOPICS.

INTERESTING GLEANINGS FROM THE EUROPEAN PRESS.

The Latest Paris Novelties. Paris is always seeking something new

under the sun, and lately has had, in the way of novelty, a new food and a new mode of advertising. The food is Alpine rats. They are said to be far better than the town rats, more palatable and julcy, and are even superior to rabbits or the domestic cat. Something in the nutriment of the high Alps, and the fresh, pure air, is supposed to give them a gamey flavor. The last advertising scheme is to employ the persons who take charge of umbrellas, overcoats and hats at the opera and other places of amusement, to place in these articles of apparel commercial cards of various enterprising firms. The Parisians are, however, said not to fancy the opening of their umbrellas to be followed by a snowy shower of pasteboard, nor to find the linings of their best beavers a card-rack to such an extent as to render the hasty donning of their hats a matter of some considerable inconvenience.

The Gulf Stream.

The president of the British Association, Dr. William B. Carpenter, has just published a new theory of the origin and course of the Gulf Stream, and the numerous ocean currents that traverse the Atlantic and Pacific. His views do not accord with those of Maury, whose fascinating description and boldly advanced theories he regards as more readable than correct. The opinion of Dr. Carpenter is that the flow of the Gulf Stream is caused by the northeast trade-wind almost constantly blowing over the northern half of the intertropical region of the Atlantic, and the southeast trade, almost constantly blowing over the southern half. Combined they give a westward direction to the vast body of water forming the surface layer of the Atlantic. The current so formed passes directly across this ocean and strikes Cape St. Roque, and divides, part going north and part south. With the Gulf Stream proper there is a constant outflow of an undercurrent from the Polar Basin.

A Genuine Misanthrope.

A will case having some points of resemblance to the recent interesting one following the death of Louis Bonard in New York, is now being heard in a London Court of Probate. Thomas Holme, a wholesale rag merchant, recently died there worth over \$500,000. He left \$50,000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and \$25,000 to thirteen other charitable institutions. His relatives not getting anything, of course adjudged him insane, and are disputing his will on the ground of mental incapacity. For some reason or other he hated his species with a cordial detestation. His landlady at Ramsgate gave some expressions of ill-will that he used to indulge in while she knew him. His designation for children was "Devil's cubs," and fat old ladles were his especial aversion. When a packet came into the harbor, he would wish that it might sink with all on board, and he even was generous enough in his misanthropy to annonnce that it would give him ineffable satisfaction to see Ramsgate and everything human it contained engulfed by some great convulsion of nature. His London landlady gave confirmatory testimony. He used to throw good meat to his dog "Bluff" rather than give it to old and suffering women. Islington he wanted served as badly as Ramsgate, and considered himself ill-used because there were not more railroad smash-ups and omnibus disasters for his benefit. This last hostess considered herself so scandalized that she doubled her tenant's rent, but he never noticed the change and went on as before till he through him, however, as is indicated by the

The Celestial Empress. The new Chinese Empress is impressing her people, since her recent exaltation, as a woman of character. She is not only able to read and write her own language, but she is highly proficient in Chinese literature, and 1 was this merit which won her the Imperial prize in a competitive examination. A few mornings after her marriage she was exhibiting her accomplishments to the Emperor, and he was wondering at the attainments of his bride with an amazement anything but Celestial, when an attendant announced that breakfast was ready. Turning around, the indignant Empress asked the menial if she was to be interrupted in the high delights of literature by such a commonplace matter as eating and drinking. All this would be considered rather mawkish by a beef-eating Englishman, but in the eyes of Chinese royalty and people she has well chosen her means of commanding respectful, even reverential, consideration. When her credentials, the golden tablet and seal, arrived, declaring her Empress, it became the duty of all her relatives to ko-tow to her in that rank. The custom of the country would have justified her in letting her father off easily and lifting him up while prostrate on the ground before her, but on the contrary, with perhaps recollections of a time when she had to ko-tow to him, she kept him with his nose in the dirt for the full time besides a few seconds of grace. This thorough obeisance she demanded from all her relatives, and enacted the royal part with a lofty dignity that indicated an extraordinary ability to adapt herself to new and trying situations on short notice and with little training. The Emperor himself will perhaps find that he has a spouse who will bear no nonsense. A Hard Case.

final disposition of his property.

## Following the Bowles Brothers' bankruptcy

there was quite a lively meeting of Paris creditors, presided over by Colonel Todd, of St. Louis. The chairman stated that so far as the committee of supervision could ascertain there had been no misappropriation or breach of trust by the Paris branch of the establishment. Upon this a lady creditor, Mrs. Jane Gray Scaver, arose and told the chairman that he was laboring under a very charitable mistake if he supposed the house guiltless of the stigms of fraud, and she proceeded to state her experience. A week before the fallure of the house she arrived at Parls with a letter of introduction to Mr. Charles Bowles and a draft for over five thousand francs on his house. This gentleman was away, but Mr. William Bowles came forward and offered to put himself at her disposal. She said she had a draft which she would leave with bim, as she wished nothing upon it then. She also had a letter of credit which she wished to use on another house, and did not want to broach while in Paris. This was also left for safe keeping. In a few days she wished some money, and drew four hundred francs. He offered her a paper to sign, which she, supposing a re ceipt, and not stopping to read, subscribed to. Very soon the fallure of the house was reported, and she went to the bank to get her

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR. letter of credit. On examining that she tound that four hundred france had been charged to it, notwithstanding the draft and the fact that it was known she did not wish to use the letter of credit in that place. Going to the bank she asked to see Mr. Bowles, and when told that he was engaged, said she would tear down every stone in the building but she would see him. Once in his presence he told such a pitiful story that her woman's sympathy got the better of her, and she advised him to go to bed and rest. She was one of the first to grant sixty days' grace, but at the end of that time she promised to arrest William Bowles if she could catch him.

Promoting Matrimony-A Queer Busi-11488.

Some years ago two "matrimonial agents" were arrested in London on the accusation of persecuting a certain gentleman of position for their fees for the alleged bringing about of his marriage. Upon their trial they exhibited testimonials and letters innumerable from persons who had been rendered happy through their agency. It was a somewhat singular fact, however, that these letters were always from one of the parties, never from both. The needy captain who marries the beiress may well write glowing accounts of his felicity. and the widow, rich, but not handsome, and probably not even entitled to the compliment of "handsome is who handsome does," may find a rose-colored side to married life that her second choice, per advertisement, may not be able to perceive. So the establishment and apparent prosperity of the Matrimonial News, of London, can hardly be said to be a source of congratulation to any portion of the community. Three hundred and in the News, the name, address and photograph of each candidate being deposited with the editor. The ladies 'n general state that they are fair, or dark, tali or short, loving, affectionate, warm-hearted, thoroughly domesticated—as though they had previously. been some wild animal—and often that they "are considered good-looking." The gentlemen usually confine themselves to the asserthat "they think they can make any reason-

able woman happy." THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Senator Morton Upon Popular Government.

Washington, January 17.

The Senate considered the Vienna exposition appropriation. Carpenter withdrew an amendment appropriating three hundred thousand dollars to the Washington Monument, sand dollars to the Washington Monument,
"xpressing a doubt of the possibility of completing it from the softness of the ground under the monument. The bill then passed.

Morion made an elaborate speech upon his
resolution, directing the committee on elections and privileges to inquire into the defects
of the pressent electoral system, and the best
means of remedying tham.

of the present electoral system, and the best means of remedying them.

Trumbull replied, agreeing with Morton in some respects, but dissenting from some of his views as to the proper remedy. The found-ers of our government, he said, intended to found a republic, not a pure democracy. It was not intended that the majority should have all the power, and to put the government on that basis would prepare the way to

DAMAGED COTTON.

MOBILE, January 17. The schooner C. S. Bayles, which cleared on January 15, for Hamburg, with twelve hundred and fifty bales of cotton, was discovered on fire this siternoon at the wharf. The schooner will be saved, but the cargo is dam-

Married.

BURRISS—BREAZEALE—In anderson County, January 14, by Rev. J. R. Earle, Mr. Thomas H. Burriss to Miss Bella Breazeale. POOL—COX.—In Ande son County, October 30, by Rev. W. P. Martin, Mr. Jaspan N. Pool to Miss Nancy E. Cox.

VAUGEN-CLEMENT—In Anderson County, De-cember 23. by Rev. W. P. Martin, Mr. Joseph Johnson Vaugin to Miss Margaret Clement.

MARTIN—BIGBY.—In Abbeville County, Jann-ary 5, by Rev. R. M. King, Mr. Jas. Martin to Miss Anna Bigby. THOMPSON—BREWTON.—In Laurens County, December 10, by Rev. L. F. Haddon, Mr. A. Y. THOMPSON to Mrs. MARY E. BREWTON.

Modull - Thompson.-In Laurens County, December 10, by Rev. D. F. Haddon, Mr. W. H. Modull to Miss Mary M. Thompson.

WICKER—GOOK.—In Newberry County, De-cemeer 19, by Rev. J. C. Boye, Mr. MONROE WICKER to Miss SALLIE COOK. ENLOW—GRIFFIN.—In Newberry County, Jan-uary 2, by Rev. J. C. Boyd, Mr. FRED ENLOW to mary 2, by Rev. J. U. B FOLLIN-DOWELL.—By the Right Rev. P. N. Lynch, D. D., at St. Mary's Church, on the evening of the 9th, J. Edwin Follin to Ida M., eliest daughter of the late James L. Dowell, all of this city.

ALLIAND—PANZERBIET#B.—In St. Stephen S. C., January 18th, 1878, by Rev. P. T. Steve Mr. Jacob Alliand to Mrs. Minna Panzerhiety

Inneral Notices.

THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND Acquaintances of Mrs. SOPHIA M. GLOVER, Mr. Albert Elfe and family, Rev. D. X. Lafar and family, Mr. Charles B. Glover and family, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of the fermer, from her late residence, No. 28 Lynch street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

Religious Notices.

TRINITY CHURCH. REV. GRO. WELLS, Pastor, will preach To-Mornow MORNING at half-past 10 o'clock, and at NIGHT, at quarter-past 7 o'clook. Sunday-School in the APTERNOON at quarter-past 8 o'clock. jan18-1\*

UNITARIAN CHURCH. -DIVINE er-ice will be held in this Church To-Morrow MORNING at half-past 10 o'clock, the Rev. JAMES BOYD officiating. All strangers are cordially invited to attend.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH .vices at haif-past 10 o'clock To Morrow Morn-ING. Sermon by Rev. Dr. KENDRICK, of New York. At 7 o'clock in the Evening, a special Sermon will be delivered by request of the order of Good Templars, by the Pastor, Rev. L. H.

SHITOK. Seats free. BETHEL CHURCH, CORNER OF Calhoun and Pitt streets. SABBATH MORNING. service at half-past 10 o'clock; in the AFTERNOON at half-past 3 o'clock, Sermon to young men; subject, Philosophic Atheism, or a Review of the

ast Position assumed by Free-Thinkers, by the pastor, Rev. Dr. J. T. WIGHTMAN. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. Weekly Prayer Meeting every Wednesday Afternoon, at 4 o'clock. DISCOURSE ON TEMPERANCE.

The Rev. L. H. SHUOK will deliver a Discourse on Temperance before Washington Lodge, No. 1, I. O. G. T., To-MOBROW EVENING, 19th instant, at the First Baptist Church, Church street, at half-Queen C.ty Lodge, No. 24, L. O. G. T., Palmetto

Division, No. 4, S. of T., and the public generally are re-pectiully invited to be present. jan18 THE MARINERS' CHURCH WILL

be open for Divine Service every SABBATH MORN-ING, at half-past 10 o'clock, corner of Church and Water streets, Rev. W. B. YATES, officiating.